

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>JEFFREY JACKSON,</b>	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>No. 3:10-CV-1832-N</b>
	)	
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS, ET AL.,</b>	)	
<b>Defendants.</b>	)	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), and an order of the District Court in implementation thereof, this cause has been referred to the United States Magistrate Judge. The findings, conclusions and recommendation of the Magistrate Judge are as follows:

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:**

Type of Case: This is a civil rights complaint brought by a federal inmate pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). Defendants are the Federal Bureau of Prisons and “Unknown Employees.”

Statement of Case: Plaintiff claims Defendants improperly changed his criminal history points from Category 3 to Category 4. He states this caused him to be transferred to a high security prison where he suffered emotional and financial trauma because of the dangerous nature of the prisoners. Plaintiff seeks money damages.

Screening: The Court has permitted Plaintiff to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP). His complaint is therefore subject to screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, which imposes a screening responsibility on the district court. Section 1915A reads in pertinent part as follows:

The court shall review . . . as soon as practicable after docketing, a complaint in a

civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity [and] [o]n review, the court shall identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.”

28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a) and (b). *See also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Sections 1915A(b) and 1915(e)(2)(B) provide for *sua sponte* dismissal if the Court finds that the complaint is “frivolous” or that it “fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.” A complaint is frivolous, if it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). A complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted when it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim that would entitle him to relief. *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957).

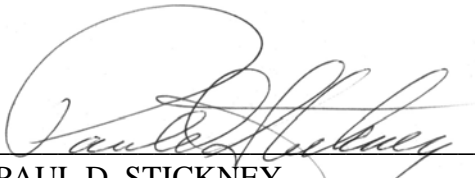
Discussion: Plaintiff seeks damages for being transferred to a high security prison facility. A prisoner, however, does not have the right to be transferred to the prison of his choice. *See Tighe v. Wall*, 100 F.3d 41, 42 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (citing *Olim v. Wakinekona*, 461 U.S. 234, 245 (1983) (“A prisoner has no constitutionally protected interest in a particular facility.”)). This claim is therefore without merit.

Additionally, to the extent Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages for emotional or mental injuries, these damages are barred under 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(e) by Plaintiff’s failure to allege a physical injury. *See Geiger v. Jowers*, 404 F.3d 371, 373 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005).

RECOMMENDATION:

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with prejudice as frivolous. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1) and 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).

Signed this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2011.



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PAUL D. STICKNEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).